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PRICE LIST FOR NEW SUNNY RIDGE NURSERY, SWARTHMORE, PA.

FALL, 1938 — SPRING, 1939

Good for 1939. After placed before November 1st, 1939 when new price list will be out of that date. This cannot 1939 orders will be in accord with the price of trees are grafted unless otherwise stated. Will be shipped bare rooted. Will be shipped with ball of earth.

graph below about shipping with ball of earth. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. Railway Express or Freight office, Round Hill, Va., unless otherwise stated.

ONE DOZEN SOLD FOR THE PRICE OF ONE DOZEN. DOZEN RATE DOES NOT APPLY TO LESS THAN FOUR TREES OF ONE VARIETY IN AN ORDER TOTALING 12 TREES.

	1-2 ft. Each	2-3 ft. Each	3-4 ft. Each	4-5 ft. Each	5-6 ft. Each	6-7 ft. Each	7-8 ft. Each	8-10 ft. Each	10-12 ft. Each
Black Walnut (Thomas, Stabler) **	\$		\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$5.50
Northern Pecan (Busseron, Posey Green- river, and Kentucky)			2.50	2.75	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00
PECAN x HICKORY HY- BRID—HICCAN (Burlington, McCallis- ter, Des Moines (rival of Burlington) Gerardi, a new one)			2.50	2.75	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	7.00
Hybrid Hickory (Fairbanks, Stratford)		2.50	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	4.00	5.00
Pure Shagbark (Grafted)		2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00				
Walnut (Grafted)									
Wilz Mayette (Grafted)*									
Chinese Chestnut, Carr, Con- necticut Yankee		1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.99	
Persimmon (Grafted) (Early Golden and Killen)75	2.00	2.50					
Honey Locust (Grafted) Two T. V. A. Varieties		1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75				
Honey Locust Seedlings (For your own grafting. Transplanted)35						
Mulberry (Grafted) Hicks variety75	1.00	1.25				
Pawpaw Seedlings	1.00	1.25	1.50						

CHESTNUT TREES THAT HAVE RIPENED NUTS

The sensation of the year in our little nursery is the surprising way that the chestnut trees came into bearing in the nursery row. A number of trees, 4-5 feet, 5-6 feet, 6-7 feet, 7-8 feet, 8-9 feet, have ripened nuts. These trees have been carefully marked. If you want some of these proved trees of Zimmerman variety, add 50% to the list price.

Chinese Chestnut Seedlings—Sturdy, two-year trees, well-rooted, parcel post prepaid: 3 trees \$1.00; 12 trees \$3.00; 100 trees \$22.00; 1000 trees, not prepaid, \$200; (25 sold at hundred rate; 300 sold at thousand rate.)

* NOTE: The Connecticut Yankee variety is for some and prices for it are 40¢ per tree higher for all sizes, and we have small sizes.

** Specimen Black Walnuts to ornament your yard at once and bear nuts soon. Get our rare tree list.

I strongly recommend that you let us ship large sized trees, by railway freight with ball of earth (balled and burlapped). You will be surprised to see how reasonable the freight rates are. Your local railway can give you exact freight rate to your station. Present rates per 100 pounds, from Round Hill, Va., to:

Philadelphia, Pa., 55¢; Boston, Mass., 83¢; Buffalo, N. Y., 81¢; Pitts-
burgh, Pa., 69¢; Chicago, Ill., \$1.02. You should count on the trees weighing from 200 to 500 lbs. according to size.

Planting with ball of earth is the quick way to get a nut tree started. It can start to growing the first year and you save two years' time. I'm doing it with my 50 acres of Pelans—trucking the trees fifteen miles. Two years ago I put 40 balled and burlapped hickories out in a bluegrass pasture. They all lived. Let us send yours that way.

Trees will be prepared with ball of earth carefully balled and put on train for \$1.50 per tree extra for trees under 8 ft. 10-12 ft., \$3.50.

Address and make checks payable to:
SUNNY RIDGE NURSERY, SWARTHMORE, PA.

Do not telephone Swarthmore about trees. Do not call about a strictly mail order office. The trees are far away on the Bluffs. Your letters will receive prompt attention, so will (over)

SHAGBARK HICKORIES

The shagbark nut is good. The tree is beautiful but I find it is the very Dickens to propagate.

I have only a small stock of these trees, a few each of a number of varieties. Many of them are on the rare tree list. (See other side of this sheet). You state the size you want to pay for and let us do the best we can on fitting the variety to your locality. Have a geographer on the case.

GET C

As company for my own collection of varieties of Shagbarks and hickory **UP** ^{asked for} ^{to} ^{the} ^{Blue} ^{ridge} ^{mountainside}. I now have about 70 varieties. Thousands on my company. My human friends get busy, they get old, and they go to the great beyond. The trees keep growing and the collection grows greater as the years roll by—very interesting company.

During the last 25 years the Northern Nut Growers Association has been advertising and offering prizes for the best Hickory nuts. Nearly a hundred varieties have been thought good enough to name and give a trial. Mr. Willard Bixby, of ^{East} ^{Amherst} ^{N. Y.}, had most of these as some of his several hundred varieties of nut trees. After his lamented death this priceless collection was dispersed. I got cions of most of the Hickories for my A TREE OR TWO OR THREE OF SOME THIRTY OR FORTY VARIETIES.

This is an opportunity for experimenters that is not likely to happen again soon. Write for our Rare Tree List.

HOW TO FERTILIZE NUT TREES

At a recent meeting of the Northern Nut Growers Association. Professor Van Metre, Horticulturist at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts gave some very important instructions as to how to fertilize nut trees.

His fundamental point is that the tree must mature its growth early, and by no means be in active growth in the autumn.

It is a fact that liberal use of manure, especially hen manure, and bone meal, or other organic fertilizers, is liable to be releasing fertility late in the season and cause late growth.

Late cultivation is equally dangerous.

I recall that a number of years ago, a lazy teamster interpreted my orders to clean out the horse stable once a week and put the manure around apple trees as follows: He put it on the trees nearest the house and he put it on several times. That September it rained eleven inches and October was not dry. My Stayman Wine-sap apple trees made grand growth in October and November, and a number of them burst open with a moderate December freeze. And this in the climate (Round Hill, Virginia on severe than Blue Ridge) only a little more severe than Philadelphia.

The same death of Philadelphia apple trees that happened to be standing near the road where a road drain had washed out a foot or two soaking wet.

A poultryman friend of mine thought he would really make an English walnut tree grow. He gave it a peck or two of hen manure. The result was beautiful to behold in the first year. He got twigs five feet long and thick as a walking stick. The tree looked like the "green bay tree" of Scriptures, plus. It almost completely winter killed the following winter. The companion tree on his lawn was okay.

In previous seasons I have gone to the trouble of artificially watering English walnut trees in the nursery to get them to use up the fertilizer, get growth, and harden their wood early.

Manure is good if you can get away with it. I use it frequently in the Philadelphia climate on hickories, black walnuts, and pecans. I have used it once or twice on chestnuts with good results. But on the north-

Forage of any nut tree is risky. is taboo anywhere. I say it is risky. is taboo on Chinese chestnuts of New York City, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio River.

TO PLAY SAFE, FERTILIZE NUT TREES AS FOLLOWS:

Fertilize them in the spring only.

Use quick dissolving nitrates, namely—nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, for acid-loving chestnuts. Use cyanamid for alkali-loving walnuts and hickories.

Use superphosphate for phosphorous. Use muriate of potash for potassium, and don't be stingy with any of them. Bear down especially on phosphorous and potash. Excess will do no harm.

By this system the nitrates will push rapid spring growth and then, especially if you let weeds and grass grow after August 15th, the twigs will harden up nicely and greatly improve the tree's chances of coming through winter. Potash makes wood more resistant to disease.

I cannot prove the following statement, but pending dispute, I say that the above method of feeding, in addition to letting trees go into sod as soon as you can, will let almost any tree extend its area of successful growth one hundred, or even two hundred miles farther to the north.

For example, they get into trouble in California with a thing as hardy as pecan because late irrigation puts it into late growth and a moderate early frost kills a tree that survives thirty degrees below zero in Iowa without dropping a bud scale.

Liberal nitrogenous fertilizer is essential for good growth of trees in sod. One cultivation in early spring will give the tree an inside track at the nitrogen.

Do not fertilize the year you plant unless the tree is moved with a ball of earth.

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